

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Canovas Adopts the Cuban Policy of Campos.

ICE-BOUND EUROPE.

War Notes in the Happy Valley of Rasselas.

FEEDING THE FRENCH POOR.

How Russia Eradicates the Spirit of Sedition.

IRELAND AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1879.

The Times' Paris despatch announces the death of Jon Sigurdsson, the Icelandic savant. The Pope has sent fresh despatches to the Bishops of Chile and Peru recommending them to use their influence in favor of peace.

The United States ship Constellation has arrived at Gibraltar, and the commander will transfer his flag to the Trenton in a few days. The German government refuses to assist the scheme for a universal exhibition at Berlin, and without such assistance the project must be abandoned.

The Times' Paris despatch says the *Republique Francaise* protests against the dissolution of the French Chamber before the expiration of its term in 1881.

The officers of the new French Cable Company deny that there is any defect in the cable, and declare that the line will be opened for traffic shortly.

M. Radoan, formerly chief of a department in the French Ministry of Agriculture, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for forgery and embezzlement.

The Times' Geneva despatch says the St. Gothard Tunnel is within less than five hundred metres of completion. A junction of the two galleries will be effected within one month.

The last despatches sent from Rome to the Papal Nuncio at Brussels instruct him to consider the difference between the Vatican and the Belgian government as terminated, if the Belgian Cabinet will so regard it.

The North German Gazette makes merry over American interference in behalf of the disaffected Irish, and asks what has become of the Monroe doctrine, the suggestion of interference being an inversion of that doctrine.

The Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, on motion of the defendant's counsel, granted a rule nisi for the removal of the Lawson-Labouchere libel case from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench.

In consequence of the failure in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria of the Constitutional Reform bill, introduced by Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, the Ministry have asked the Governor to dissolve Parliament, and its dissolution is expected about Christmas.

General Canrobert, explaining yesterday the circumstances of his election to the Senate, entered into a defence of his career, in the course of which he declared that on December 2, 1851, he was ignorant that a *coup d'etat* was contemplated, and that he simply obeyed orders as a soldier.

The New Berlin despatch says the election of member of the Reichstag for Magdeburg attracts much attention. Herr Viero, a socialist, who was lately turned out of Berlin, polled 4,742 votes, and Herr Weber, national liberal, 4,129. A second election will be necessary.

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

The small town of Brod, on the River Koros, has been inundated; also part of the town of Karaburg, on the Maros. Some lives have been lost. The Standard's Pesth despatch reports that the River Maros is subsiding.

TIRARD AND LE ROYER.

M. Le Royer, French Minister of Justice, has resigned from the Cabinet. His health is the cause assigned for his resignation. M. Le Royer has agreed to carry on provisionally the direction of his department, the Cabinet having resolved not to appoint his successor for the present. The Standard's Paris despatch says M. Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, makes no secret of the fact that his tenure of office is most precarious.

THE POOR OF FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, moved a grant of 5,000,000 francs to relieve the existing distress from the trade depression, and announced that if this sum proved insufficient the government would not hesitate to make a further demand. M. Cunéo d'Ornano, member from the Department of Charente, asked that some control be established over the expenditure of the fund so as to prevent its being used for electioneering purposes. M. Lepere declared that he accepted the responsibility for the proper distribution of the money, and demanded the adoption of his motion as an expression of confidence in the government. The motion was adopted by a vote of 524 to 3. The Senate unanimously voted to grant the 5,000,000 francs.

WHAT RUSSIA FEARS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:—"No vast constitutional reforms are at all meditated. Any sudden reversion from the existing regime to a modern constitutional one would be impracticable. The recent attempt upon the life of the Czar must necessarily delay any great change in a liberal sense. Great anxiety prevails here in expectation of new repressive measures fore-shadowed in that part of the Czar's speech at Moscow in which he spoke of the necessity of eradicating the spirit of sedition. The Post's Berlin despatch says Count Schouvaloff has been summoned to St. Petersburg to help in the search for the conspirators who made the recent attempt on the life of the Czar and to aid in the suppression of nihilism. The Times' correspondent at Berlin says Count Schouvaloff will visit Prince Bismarck shortly, when he will doubtless inform the Prince more fully regarding the reasons of his retirement from London and the nature of the contemplated changes in the policy of Russia. The question of a successor to M. D'Odoubert is sure to be discussed."

FINDING CAVAGNARI'S MAP.

A despatch from Cava to the Times says:—"Most damaging evidence has been obtained against Yahya Khan, the father-in-law of the ex-Ameer Yakoub Khan, in the discovery of a mounted copy of a large map of Turkestan, bearing Major Cavagnari's name in full, with the date '1865,' hidden in a box containing clothing found in Yahya Khan's house." A

despatch from Candahar to the Standard says it is believed that Ayoub Khan, who is reported to be marching from Herat on Candahar, has but little real power, and that he is swayed by the desires of his unpaid and mutinous soldiery, who are excited by the reports brought by fugitives from Cabul. As these soldiers have not yet fought the British they believe they are able to retrieve the defeat of the Cabulites.

WINTER IN EUROPE.

The weather continues severe throughout Great Britain. The Seine has not been completely frozen over until now since 1861. So hard and continuous frosts so early in the season have not been experienced at Vienna since 1838. Much snow has fallen in Sicily and Calabria, rendering communication difficult. Bread riots have occurred in the district of Ravenna in consequence of the general distress. The cold is still intense at Berlin. In Upper Silesia, where famine prevails, the thermometer marked twelve degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, on Tuesday last.

CANADA RAILWAYS.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada to-day a resolution proposed by the amalgamation party for the appointment of a committee of shareholders to negotiate with the boards of directors of the Grand Trunk and Great Western companies was withdrawn, in consequence of Colonel Grey declaring that if the Grand Trunk was prepared to propose any terms the directors of the Great Western Company were willing to accept Mr. Forbes as arbitrator in all matters between the two companies.

DEATH OF AN ICELANDIC SAVANT.

Jon Sigurdsson, the Icelandic savant, is dead. (He was born June 17, 1811. He has published political histories of Iceland, collections of Icelandic songs, ancient histories of Icelandic law and Icelandic sagas. He represented his native island in the Althing or Icelandic Assembly from 1845 to 1847.)

THE KING OF KINGS.

JOHN OF ABYSSINIA DEMANDS THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS—EGYPT SENDS REVEAL THOUSAND ARMED MEN—AN OVERTURE OF PEACE. [From yesterday's Evening Telegram.] CAIRO, Dec. 11, 1879.

Your correspondent has received the following important information from Gallabat, on the Abyssinian frontier, under the date of the 9th inst.:—It is all but impossible now to avoid hostilities between Egypt and Abyssinia, as the mission of Gordon Pacha, Governor General of South Egypt, to the potentate of Abyssinia, proved utterly fruitless. All efforts at conciliation were in vain, it being manifestly the desire of King John to provoke hostilities. Gordon's interview with him was a very stormy one, and his Abyssinian Highness worked himself into a towering rage. The intrepid Colonel was for some time in extreme danger, and would certainly have lost his life had not the recollection of the fate of his predecessor, King Theodore, produced a wholesome effect on the mind of the enraged monarch. He told the envoy of the Egyptian government that he would never be permitted to leave Abyssinia were it not for the fact of his being an Englishman. He did not wish to have any unpleasant complications with Her Britannic Majesty's government, and therefore he graciously gave permission to Colonel Gordon to depart unharmed. A strong escort of Abyssinian guards accompanied the Colonel to Massowah, where he arrived safely.

A DEMAND FOR GOLD.

The ultimatum of King John was that \$30,000 should be delivered to him before entering into any negotiations. He would not accept any paper money, having no confidence in Egyptian securities. The amount must be paid down in solid cash, gold, or war would follow. As a matter of course this brought negotiations to an end. The Council of War in Cairo, on receiving this information, have lost no time in preparing for the inevitable struggle, and the disposition of the expeditionary forces is already made. Eighteen thousand men will be immediately despatched to Massowah, another column of 18,000 strong will be pushed forward as far as Gallabat and a third corps of 18,000 choice troops will be sent up the Blue Nile. The marching of such strong forces against the fierce ruler of Abyssinia shows that the Egyptian government has no intention of risking another disaster like that of January, 1876, but purposes making effective work of King John and his dominions.

OTHER DESPATCHES ANNOUNCE THAT THE KHEDIVE HAS RECEIVED A DESPATCH FROM GORDON PACHA IN WHICH HE SAYS HE HAS A LETTER FROM THE KING OF ABYSSINIA. The latter declares that he is disposed to make peace on the condition that the great Powers shall formally recognize any arrangements that may be concluded. The relations between King John and King Menelik of Shoa are critical. King Menelik is in arrears with his tribute to the King of Abyssinia.

THE NEW SPANISH PREMIER DEFINES THE PURPOSE OF HIS MINISTRY—THE ROCKS ON WHICH CANOVAS WAS WRECKED—CONFUSION IN THE CHAMBER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Dec. 11, 1879.

The newly appointed Spanish Ministers took their seats in the Chamber of Deputies, at Madrid, yesterday. Premier Canovas del Castillo, in announcing the formation of the Cabinet, said that the recent crisis was due to the form in which the bill for economic reforms in Cuba was drawn up; that the present government, equally with their predecessors, would support a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and would present fresh proposals for a compromise between the interests of Spain and Cuba, on the basis of the equality of all Spaniards to support their share of the public burdens; that the Ministry would decide the questions at issue impartially and that they would shortly submit their proposals with reference to Cuba. At the conclusion of the Premier's remarks an interpellation was brought forward by a minority of the constitutional party, asking for further information respecting the causes of the recent crisis. The Premier stated that he was obliged to go to the Senate, but that he would return immediately and reply to the interpellation.

FACTORS IN THE CHAMBER.

The constitutional Deputies strongly protested against this course, and considerable excitement ensued, in the midst of which the President of the Chamber of Deputies put on his hat and declared the sitting closed. There was great excitement. A despatch from Madrid to the Times, says:—"The declaration of Premier Canovas del Castillo in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was received with strong expressions of disapproval, one fraction of the Chamber leaving the House in a body. An animated and uproarious discussion ensued, and the result was that seventy Deputies approved of a resolution to abstain from taking their seats pending an explanation and apology for what is considered a breach of privilege. Señor Elduayen, Minister of the Colonies, telegraphed yesterday to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban government that he would despatch from Spain the means required for the complete suppression of the insurrection, and that he would also carry out the proposed economic reforms in Cuba in a manner to reconcile all interests. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Alcazar moved a resolution declaring the confidence of the Chamber in the Ministry. After Premier Canovas del Castillo had spoken Señor Silela, the Marquis de Auriolles and Señor Albacete spoke against the motion, which, however, was adopted by a vote of 201 to 1—the single dissident being Señor Posada-Herrera. The minority abstained from voting. The Standard's Madrid despatch says:—"General Martinez Campos has assured his friends that he intends to retire to private life, as he has entirely severed his connection with the party in power on account of their treatment of him. The News' Madrid despatch says the first act of the new Ministry has been to suppress the greater part of the foreign telegrams that mentioned the causes and effect of the resignation of General Martinez Campos."

SKETCH OF CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, A MAN OF THE PEOPLE—UNEQUALLED IN SPAIN AS HISTORIAN, DIALECTICIAN AND STATESMAN.

Canovas del Castillo is almost as well known to-day as were Castelar and Sagasta a few years ago. He belongs to that great middle class which has given nearly all her statesmen to Spain, where, except the Marquis of Miraflores, the Count of Toreno and the Duke of Rivas, no aristocrats have lately risen to political power, and most of those who have titles of nobility have been on the field of battle. Canovas came from Malaga, which also sent Rios Rosas, Romero Robledo, Larrea, Yaguez and Carvajal into public life. He wrote his historical romances, and revealed himself as a statesman in 1854, when he drew up the manifesto of Manzanares, in which the liberals presented their grievances to the Throne. Thereafter to the Revolution he allied himself with the chiefs of the Liberal Union. In 1868 he withdrew for a while from the career of leadership. But his reputation as an orator was established. His mind had ripened. Passionate and not unscrupulous of his merit, he would yield somewhat easily to the impression of the moment. Brilliant, witty and caustic, his shafts never missed their aim. A skilled dialectician, no subject daunted him, and he shed on all the light of his inexhaustible learning. Indefatigable in study, he produced books, pamphlets and articles of rare merit. President of the Scientific Academy of Madrid, he had pronounced before that august body a lecture on materialism which drew the attention of the world. As a historian his name will pass to posterity. He viewed with an indignant eye the election of Amadeus. He frankly declared himself an Alfonsoist when Amadeus chose his last Ministry, and used all his influence to weld together the political factions who were still attached to the fallen dynasty of 1868. He guided Alfonso's first Cabinet in 1875, and since that period his name and his measures have been constantly before the public. In social life he is infinitely amusing, a causeur of the school of Thiers and Sainte-Beuve, and much sought after by the patrician beauties of Madrid.

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

OPENING THE CONNAUGHT WINTER ASSIZES—JUDGE HARRISON CHARGES THE GRAND JURY—DEFINING THE CRIME OF REIDITION. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] CAIRICK-ON-SHANNON, Dec. 11, 1879.

The session of the Connaught winter Assizes opened to-day. During the day several processions of Irishmen paraded the streets and all approached to the Court House were thronged with people. A large force of constabulary was stationed about the town and police were posted in strong force inside the court room and around the building. Neither Davitt nor Daly attended to-day, their presence not being required until Friday. Judge Harrison, addressing the Grand Jury, referred to the cases of the nationalist prisoners. He defined the crime of sedition, and told the jury they were entitled to consider all the surrounding circumstances under which the speeches were delivered in order to judge of the intent. The Judge said Brennan's case was the more serious on account of the attempt of the latter to seduce the police from their duty. In conclusion, Judge Harrison informed the jury that they were only bound to find a prima facie case and that the trial will take place in another court.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

A MOVEMENT AMONG THE HIBERNIAN CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE—PRACTICAL STEPS AT A MASS MEETING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11, 1879.

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THE UTE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 10, 1879.

Chief Oursay came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indian prisoners called for by the commission and turned him over to General Hatch, remarking that the others would be surrendered as soon as captured. The work of the commission will end this week. It will recommend that the White River Agency be abolished and the Utes of that agency removed to the Fort Collins and Southern agencies; that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund, now on deposit at Washington, and that the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be ceded to the government.

INDIANS SLAUGHTERED.

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Reports received from El Paso, via Santa Fe, New Mexico, state that the Apache leader Ju, who was joined with Victoria in his recent raid through New Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, was met at a point in Chihuahua, near the Sonora line, by a force of 900 Mexicans, under General Llamas, and badly defeated. Ju, losing out of 100 warriors, eighty killed and wounded, and being among the wounded himself, fled to the United States. He was met at a point in numbers were soon routed, and with but slight loss to the Mexicans, who captured their entire camp equipment and all their ammunition from the Indians. He was followed by Ju when he met with the disaster.

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GRANT IN CINCINNATI.

The Queen City Bright with Smiles of Welcome.

A HIGHLY JUDICIOUS SPEECH.

Preparations for a Warm Reception at Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1879.

Since an early hour the streets have been alive with people, many with sceptics and looking as if they had walked in sleep all night in order to catch the first glimpse of General Grant this morning. The day broke cloudy, but without rain. The city seemed to be transformed during the night, and handsome decorations cover most of the buildings anywhere near the line of procession. Before half-past twelve o'clock all the streets leading to the public landing were black with spectators. General Grant and his party left Louisville in a special train at twenty-three minutes after nine o'clock A. M., and at thirty-five minutes past twelve P. M. the booming of cannon, shrieking of whistles, clanging of bells and ringing chords announced that they had arrived, and that our distinguished guest knooked at the city's gates. The special train ran into the heart of the city to the public landing, where General Grant alighted in front of a grand triumphal arch and gateway, bearing the words, "The gates of our city open to General U. S. Grant." Here Mr. Benjamin Eggleston received the party, and in a speech, as representative of all classes of citizens, welcomed him to Cincinnati, to which General Grant responded as follows:—

"I feel, citizens of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, very grateful for the welcome you have given me. The language of the address of welcome which I have just heard forces me to this recognition. I am proud of this great distinction, that I have the title of an American citizen, which is the proudest title that could be allowed to any man. It has been my fortune to serve the State and nation, and I am grateful to its soldiers who went with me and enabled me to perform such services as I might be enabled to render. Again I thank you for the cordiality of this welcome tendered me by the citizens of Cincinnati."

General Grant's party then took its place in the procession, which was formed with its right resting on Broadway, as follows:—

Procession Committee.
Visiting Military Companies—Brown, Brown and Covington.
First Regiment Ohio National Guard.
Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Associations of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, accompanied by the Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky Regiments.
Fifth Ohio Regimental Association.
Deutscher Verein.
Grand Army of the Republic.
General Grant, accompanied by the Mayor and the members of the Reception Committee.
Society of Ex-Army and Navy Officers.
Mounted Reception Committee and Invited Guests.

The procession moved north on Broadway to Fourth street, west to Main, north to Fifth, west to Walnut, south to Fourth, west to Central avenue, north to Seventh, west to Elm, north to Fifth, west to Vine, north to Fifteenth, west to Elm and south to Music Hall. These streets were crowded, and a mammoth mob of spectators lined the sidewalks. General Grant was accompanied to the stage by the Reception Committee. The public salute consisted of a salute of 100 guns, and a salute of 100 cannons. General Grant was accompanied to the stage by the Reception Committee. The public salute consisted of a salute of 100 guns, and a salute of 100 cannons.

General Grant made the following reply:—

Mr. Mayor—It is with great gratification that I return once again to this city, and I am further gratified to be received by the citizens of this city and State as I have been here by you and the people of Cincinnati. If I were in the habit of public speaking I could better give expression to the thoughts that fill my mind at this time, but not being accustomed to public speaking, I will express my heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati and Ohio for this greeting, through you, and I will add what I have to say on frequent occasions since my return to my own country, that my travels abroad have served only to strengthen my love of country. My countrymen, I regard our country as a land of light and liberty, and when you perceive it alone. My reception abroad in every land, being highly gratifying to me personally, and being gratifying to me as a citizen of this country, I am proud to say that I speak of it as a new country full of resources not fully developed, and other countries that have been developed to many countries. The resources in some cases are exhausted and in others developed to their highest capacity. A traveler may see a rich land, but he cannot see it until he has seen the rich resources of antiquity there; but if he has seen the money which it takes to support his country, he will wish to see it in its grand, free land.

Again, Mr. Mayor, I thank you and the citizens of Cincinnati.

A PRIVATE RECEPTION.

The speech was greeted with cheers. Then followed a concert by the Thomas Orchestra. After the concert, General Grant was taken to the Gibson House for dinner. Later he joined Mrs. Grant at the reception given by Mr. J. M. McKim at the residence of Mr. McKim. Mr. McKim's residence was elegantly decorated. Five hundred invitations to the elite of the city had been issued, and 400 were accepted. Among the guests were Judge and Mrs. McKim, Judge and Mrs. M. F. Force, Governor Bishop, of Ohio; Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky; Mrs. McManis, of Kentucky; and Mrs. McKim, of Ohio. General Sherman and daughter, of Glendale, and George W. Jones and daughter. The toilets were exceptionally beautiful. The ladies wore more velvet and satin trimmed with point lace, diamonds and shell combs. Mrs. McKim was similarly attired with the exception of the diamonds. Miss Moulton wore a rich blue satin, heavily embroidered with brocade and diamonds and paucity in artistic sprays. Miss Jones appeared in a Worth toilet of white and blue. The remainder of the brilliant company was in white lace. In all respects the reception was a perfect success.

THE CITIZENS' BANQUET.

At a quarter of nine General Grant sat down to the banquet given him by the citizens at the Grand Hotel. The beautiful dining hall was filled with tables, at which plates for 250 guests were set, and all the guests were present. General Grant sat at the center of the table of honor running along the north side of the hall. He was flanked on the right by Governor Bishop, Mr. W. S. Groesbeck, Mr. Samuel F. Hunt, Mr. Murat Halstead, David Simton and Mr. A. F. Perry, and on the left by Judge Taft, Mr. J. M. McKim, General Tynes, Richard Smith, Judge M. F. Force, Mr. Benjamin Eggleston and Mr. J. S. Robinson. The remainder of the brilliant company was seated at tables laid at right angles to the table of honor. General Grant was placed a large table ornamented with the United States coat of arms, and back of flowers and elegant table pieces adorned all the tables. The chief ornament in the center of the hall was a pyramidal-shaped shell of Cupids, graces, lions and dolphins, supporting an excellent statuette of General Grant. The menu comprised ten courses, with five kinds of wine. Before the company was seated grace was pronounced by Bishop Jagger.

It was nearly eleven o'clock before the feast was pushed from the tables and speech-making began. Mr. Albion Taft, as president of the banquet, introduced the first toast with a brief and happy speech.

NATIONAL EXPANSION.

To the first toast on the list, "Our Nation," Mr. W. S. Groesbeck responded in a speech full of sense and statistics, referring to the territorial magnitude, resources, present condition, the army, railroads, educational system, political institutions and prospects of the United States. He compared them with those of the aggregate of the nations of Europe, asking at the close of his speech what our country would be when our population shall have equalled that of Europe. The remainder of the brilliant company sat into various nations? Secession and centralization were monsters to be dreaded—the Scylla and

Charybdis of our government, between which lies safety?

Speaking to the toast, "Our distinguished guest," Mr. A. F. Hunt paid an eloquent tribute to the character and life of General Grant as the man identified with the greatest crisis of our age. He quoted from General Grant's own declaration that it was necessary to overcome rebellion by mere attrition until nothing should be left of the enemy but equal submission with the loyal section of the country. He then declared that the policy which had prevailed, and then illustrated how General Grant had turned the sword into the plowshare at Lee's surrender by ordering that all enlisted men of the rebel cavalry and artillery owning horses should retain them, for they would be of use for their spring ploughing and other purposes.

GRANT ON POLITICS.

When the applause following Mr. Hunt's happy speech had partially subsided it changed into vociferous call for a response from the guest, which would not be denied, and at last General Grant rose and said:

"I have listened to every word the eloquent gentlemen has uttered and I endorse all of them. If the gentlemen and myself have ever differed in politics, it has been because we voted opposite tickets, for certainly our views are the same. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Hunt being a democrat, I have been a republican."

Gentlemen, I thank you for this kind reception and for the kindly interest in the words spoken by your eloquent orator.

DECLARATION AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

In response to the toast "Civil Authority," Mr. Hunt said that the States and municipalities of our common country. It was predicted that our system would crumble at the first shock of civil strife. It is a system that has proved its strength and righteousness. It was most and right and is our crowning glory that the Republic has been able to stand so long and so successfully. It is a system that has proved its strength and righteousness. It was most and right and is our crowning glory that the Republic has been able to stand so long and so successfully.

While the Grant procession was passing the Custom House and the State House, a mob of about 500 thieves broke open an inner door of one of the safes and secured from \$800 to \$1,000, belonging to an employe. The government lost nothing.

THE RECEPTION TO-DAY IN COLUMBUS—UNPRECEDENTED PREPARATIONS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1879.

The preparations for the reception of General and Mrs. Grant in this city to-morrow are complete, and it is expected that the demonstration will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen here. The General and his party are expected to arrive at noon, and will be met at the depot by State, county and city officials and citizens. Mayor Collins will make a speech of welcome on behalf of the city. A salute of thirty guns will be fired as soon as the train enters the city. General Grant will be conveyed from the depot to the Capitol, where he will be welcomed on behalf of the State by Governor Bishop. There he will be confronted by 500 men, and will have the pleasure of hearing the chorps in the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Home, Sweet Home," rendered by 100 voices, besides a chorus of 500 school children.

In the evening the General and Mrs. Grant will attend a military ball, where they will receive for one hour the most brilliant society of the city. The principal business streets in the city will be handsomely decorated, and Columbus will out in its efforts to hit the popular taste. The date for the production of "The Pirates" has not yet been fixed, owing to the continued success of "Pinafore," as mentioned by Mr. Carter's excellent company.

CHECKING HALL—ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

The English Glee Club gave one of their pleasant entertainments, last evening at Chickering Hall. The house was well filled, notwithstanding the threatening condition of the weather. The leading vocalists were Messrs. A. D. Woodruff, tenor; George E. Clark, tenor; W. C. Baird, baritone; and Mr. G. E. Aiken, assisted by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Miss Anna Bulky Hill. The accompanist was Mr. C. Florio.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mrs. Pauline Marie, Angele, Bouvard, Capoul, Mezieres and Duplan were in excellent voice last evening in "La Grand Duchesse," and the chorus and scenic effects were as bright and effective as they have been under the most advantageous conditions. "La Belle Helene" will be given this evening with Marie, Angele and Capoul in the cast.

The people of Brooklyn are to have the Boston ideal of "Pinafore" during Christmas week. The artists in the cast comprise Miss Adelaide Phillips (the contralto), Miss Mary Beebe, Messrs. W. W. Whitney, H. C. Bauche, W. H. Fensenden, George Frothingham and Gus Kemmerlee. The chorus will consist of fifty selected voices. The scenery and appointments are the same as the opera was played with at the Boston Theatre for one hundred nights. The performances will be given at the Academy of Music, on Montague street.

"MILITAIRE BOUFFE."

The Thirteenth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., gave a "militaire bouffe" last night at their army on Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. There were about four thousand persons present, and the entertainment passed off very pleasantly. At the close of the eccentric drill the members of the regiment and their guests participated in dancing, which was continued until morning.

SHAKESPEARE AND AN ARCTIC OWL.

The cutting from the Shakespearean mulberry tree that Miss Kate Field brought with her from England has been confided to the care of the Central Park Commissioners. It is to be kept in a hothouse until April 23, the poet's birthday, when it will be planted with appropriate ceremonies. The Park Commissioners, Messrs. Henry Beebe, Messrs. W. W. Whitney, H. C. Bauche, W. H. Fensenden, George Frothingham and Gus Kemmerlee. The chorus will consist of fifty selected voices. The scenery and appointments are the same as the opera was played with at the Boston Theatre for one hundred nights. The performances will be given at the Academy of Music, on Montague street.

ARCHBISHOP HENRI ILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MILWAUKEE, Wis